er, and guilty of something that men in

serving of all honest men's contempt.

vigilant support.

he sat down.'

the people of Utah.

people.

concerned.

It is in the power of every one to contrib-

ute money for SCHLEY's benefit on the plan

flouting the American Navy in a matter in

which it should have the most careful and

The Utah Whirlwind.

"He got a whirlwind of applause when

This, we are told, was the experience yes

Well, men often receive whirlwinds of

of the most popular things a man can do is

In the long run, however, it is a pretty

good way to obey the law and help to make

others obey it, no matter what may be the

consequences so far as praise or blame are

The men in Congress like LITTLEFIELD

of Maine and DE ARMOND of Missouri who

favor the admission of Roberts are not

afraid to face the misrepresentation which

holds them up to opprobrium as advocates

of polygamy. They are no more friendly

to polygamy than is the Archbishop

of Canterbury. They are friends, how-

ever, of the Constitution of the United

States. They know that the Constitution

does not permit the exaction of any qualifi-

cation for membership in the House of

Representatives save those which are pre-

scribed in the fundamental law itself.

They fear-with grave cause for that fear-

that the imposition of unconstitutional

from Utah to-day may open the way to

We cannot view the attitude of the Re-

the Union. This so-called compact re-

quired the enactment of an irrepealable

ordinance against polygamy, to form a part

of the State Constitution. The ordinance

was duly adopted and is in the State Consti-

tution of Utah to-day. Utah, in other

words, has done precisely what the Federal

Government required to be done as a

condition of admission. There has been

no violation of any compact. But if there

to impose upon the State? Is Utah to be

relegated to her previous status as a Terri-

tory? If so, why sould her Senators be

permitted to remain in one wing of the

Capitel while her Representative is kept

"Whirlwinds of applause" for the oppo

much to do with this whole business. The

controversy has brought with it from

Utah to Washington a different sort of

whirlwind which blinds the representatives

Columbia and Shamrock.

Two opinions well worth notice were

the London Yachtsman. One was that of

"screwed up," that is, her rigging was too

good a yacht for her inches as has yet been

built, but at the same time I believe Sham-

rock is as good as Columbia under equal

Mr. Fife's study of yachts has been very

long and full of success, but it evidently

belongs to the age of wood, not of steel,

which now reigns. The steel mast is not in

his experience, for if it were he would know

that to give to it the play allowed to the old-

fashioned pine stick would result in dis-

aster. It was either rigid shrouds or a

buckled mast, on Shamrock or Columbia.

for they were both essentially alike neces-

sarily. One has nothing to gain over the

The comment upon the situation ex-

pressed by the Yachtsman itself has prac-

hope that a winner of America's cup may

tle indeed would be required to win the trophy,

out. Mr. HERRESHOFF himself thinks he has reached

the as sius uitra with Columbia. If that is so, we

Our contemporary knows more than is

known on this side of the water. Where

has Mr. HERRESHOFF said that Colum-

bia can't be beat, or at least that he can't

beat her? We know of no authoritative

We advise British designers not to begin

to place credence in any such report until

they see it signed by HERRESHOFF's own

name, and even then for it to be at ail

capable of beating Columbia shall not come

shoff in our belief, is only a little less

from his hands. If left to himself, HERRE-

are certain that Mr. Fire could win the cup."

statement of that nature.

"Mr. Fife's second attempt will, beyond doubt,

out of the other?

Constitution.

management."

other in this respect.

yet be designed:

the vigor at their command.

a peril to free government.

to participate in a lynching party.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1900,

Subscriptions by Mail. Postpaid. DAILY, per Month..... DAILY, per Year ... SUNDAY, per Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year 8 00 Postage to foreign countries added. THE SUN, New York City.

Paris-Rosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Kiosque No. 10, Boulevardo des Cappeines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

They Invoke Abraham Lincoln!

ABBAHAM LINCOLN has been summoned scaln, this time to the bar of the House of Representatives at Washington, as a wt- any move likely to disturb the peace of Dess for AGUINALDO and the right of rebellion against American sovereignty and the flag of the United States.

The statesman whose natural hebetude. or his congenital lack of the sense of the ridiculous, impels him to call upon ABRA-HAM LINCOLN, of all men, to testify in behalf of rebels in arms against the United States Government and flag, is the Hon. THOMAS H. BALL of Texas, a Democrat.

Congressman Ball has twice taken advantage of the current discussion of appropriation bills to interject speeches designed to give aid and comfort to the waning insurrection in the Philippines. The first time'was on Tuesday last, when the Urgent Deficiency bill was before the House. Mr. Ball chose that occasion to reply, to the best of his ability, to the speech of Senator BEVERIDGE at the other end of the Capitol a week easiler. On Friday again Mr. Ball, bounded into the debate on the Pension bill, bringing a series of alleged extracts from Lincoln's speech in the Thirtieth Congress on the Mexican War. "Let Mr. LINCOLN speak," shouted Mr. Ball, "and should his language find response in the hearts of the Filipinos and encourage them to further effort, letathe the Republican party, who said:

"Any people anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rie up and shake off the existing government and form a new one that suits them better. This is a most valuable, a most liberate the world. Nor is this right confined to cases in which the whole people of an existing government may choose to exercise it. Any portion of such people that can may revolutionize and make their own of so much of the territory as the

Mr. BALL and AGUINALDO and the Aguithey may put upon language said to have Sun's opinion that the decision is of such been used in 1848 by Congressman Abra- an extraordinary character as to make HAM LINCOLN of Illinois.

For it was the same ABRAHAM LIN OLN, now called as witness to the inalignable Court really intended. It is not an ward put down, with solemn courage and thoroughly disorder d what have been for infinite patience born of an inflexible pur- years the simple and well-understood relapose, the most formidable attempt in all history to shake off the existing government | ties and a large class of institutions superand form a new one that saited the rebels | vised by them. We affirm this with all due better. It was the same ABRAHAM LINCOLN | respect to the members of the Court of Apwho won immortal fame, and sacrificed his | peals, who are, of course, jurists of the highowe life in confuting forever the doctrine est probity, discretion and intelligence. that any portion of the people living under the American flag may revolutionize and make their own of so much of the of Cruelty to Children, commonly known territory as they inhabit.

Intervention in South Africa.

and it is also admitted by the London Spectator and the National Review, that there is a renewal of the project of concerted intervention in the contest between England, and the Boer republies. Some ing opinion written by Judge MARTIN new evidence is brought forward, but, in our judgment, the fundamental arguments against the adoption of such a course remain unshaken.

According to our English authorities, the most active supporter of the movement in favor of intervention is Count Mouraview, Charities had nothing to do with it. Judge Under the title of "Count Mouraview's Indiscretion," the December number of the Fortnightly Review recounted how last October, while M. DE STAAL, the Russian Ambassador in London, was making pacific protests to Lord Salisbury, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs personally visited Paris, Madrid and other Continental properly fell under the sway of the Board pert of Europe to remove the South African question from Great Britain's control, just as an attempt was made in April, 1898, to take the Cuban question out of the control of the United States. It is not pretended that the Russian statesman's purpose was approved by his imperial master, or even known to the latter; only in the event of its | raied or not incorporated, which are of a charitable, acceptance by the principal nations of Central and Western Europe, was the plan of intervention to be submitted to the Czar. and advocated on the plea that Europe had become converted to the principles enunclated in the Peace rescript. Owing mainly to the German Emperor's refusal to lend it. any countenance, Count Mouraview's enterprise was a failure, and the Russian Foreign Office now denies that it ever made any efforts in the direction of conberted intervention.

In view of what actually took place last October, the Spectator and National Review warn their countrymen not to scout as incredible the idea of foreign intervention, the duty of the board to visit, inspect and but to take for granted that Count Moura-VIEW is biding his time, and will renew his | tions, societies or associations which were proposals should the British arms again encounter a severe reverse in South Africa, or should England afford a pretext for interference by a violation of the rights of adding the final proviso: neutrals. It is pointed out that an anti- "and institutions, societies and associations, English movement might be very plausibly defended at St. Petersburg, notwithstanding the fact that NICHOLAS II. is a sincere partisan of peace, and is zealously upheld in his pacific inclinations by M. DE WITTE. the Minister of Finance. The Czar might be told that intervention is desired solely in the interest of peace, and that in England itself there is a strong enough peace party to prevent such action being resented. If NICHOLAS II. could be prevailed upon to offer his mediation, there is but little doubt tutions for the custody, care and treatment of the that France would cooperate with him, no | insane are subject to the visitation, inspection and matter what might be the effect of such a proceeding on the prospects of the Paris Exposition. As the offer to mediate would certainly meet with a peremptory rejection on the part of Great Britain, the resultant | if at all, its wished-for authority over friction might lead to war. Such, at least, is the calculation of England's enemies upon

the Continent. Those who want a war assume, of course, that England's extremity is her enemies' opportunity, and that, if the German leges enjoyed by the Gerry society, namely, Emperer would only consent to maintain

a strict neutrality. France and Russia bequests, the society's freedom from taxa- be regularly freed from the charges could deal England a serious blow. It is, | tion and its receipt of \$30,000 annually | against him, are pronounced by a body of ndeed, acknowledged that the two Conti- from the New York city treasury, did not men whose right to speak for the Ameri- brave old Defender. nental nations named might be unable to change it into a charitable institution any can Navy cannot be questioned, to be "incope with Great Britain on the ocean, so far as warships are concerned, but it is urged that they could strike her on land in her two vulnerable points, to wit, India and Egypt, and, by means of commerce destroyers, could cripple her mercantile marine and obstruct her food supplies. It is further argued that if, soon after the outset of the contest, the prices of food staples in the large towns of the United Kingdom should be materially raised, the artisan population, which is numerically preponderant, would insist on a disgraceful peace. Such are the ideas expressed by the Coninental advocates of a concerted interven-

remain strictly neutral in the event of a war

might not be convenient to furnish.

Board of Charities.

It will be remembered that the case was

involved was whether the Gerry society

Board of Charities; if it was not a

with him, wrote a very long and elaborate

the history, condition and present opera-

that as all the facts showed that the word

"charitable" could be more accurately ap-

plied to the society than any other term, it

Now, the State Board of Charities derives

its powers primarily from section 11. Article

VIII. or the State Constitution, as amended

"The Legislature shall provide for a State Board

of Charities, which shall visit and inspect at institu-tations, whether State, county, municipal, incorpo-

leemosynar, orrectional or reformatory char-

eter, excepting only such institutions as are hereby

made subject to the visitation and inspection of

but including all reformatories, except those in

fined; a State Commission in Lunacy, which shall

visit and inspect all institutions, either public or

private, used for the care and treatment of the

asane (not including institutions for epileptics or

id.ots); a State Commission of Prisons, which shall visit and inspect all institutions used for the deter-

tion of same adults charged with or convicted of

In making provision for the board, as the

Constitution directed, the Legislature, in

1895, enacted a statute declaring it to be

maintain a general supervision of all institu-

of a charitable, electnosynary, correctional

or reformatory character, whether State or

municipal, incorporated or unincorporated.

whether State, county, municipal, incorporated or

unincorporated, private or otherwise, which are of a

charitable, ele mosynary, reformatory or correc

Again, in 1896, the Legislature passed a

general act relating to State charities,

which, while in substance repeating the

lauses quoted from the laws of 1895, adds,

"And all asylums, hospitals and institutions.

whether State county, municipal, incorporated or

of incorporated, private or otherwise, except insti

supervision of the State Board of Charities, its mem-

Proceeding on the assumption that the

State Board of Charities could only draw,

the Gerry society from the use of the word

opinion of the Court, declared that it was

clear that certain exemptions and privi-

those of capacity to take and administer

after naming certain institutions:

bers, officers and inspectors

tional design."

crime or detained as witnesses or debtors."

of Charities.

in 1894, as follows:

contained in the following paragraphs: "The powers of the board over charitable institutions originated in the abuses supposed to exist in the appropriation and expenditure of public money for charitable purposes. Therein is to be found the reason of the law, and it is safe enough to assume that a corporation that does not fall within the reation between England and the Boer son of the enactment is not a charitable institution, even though engaged in a good and laudable work republies. The fundamental facts remain without gain or reward. The board was empowered that the Czar is seriously averse to picking to deal with charitable institutions, no a quarrel with England; that, in the the broad and general sense to which I have interests of the Paris Exposition, the referred, but in more limited and restricted sense is which these terms are used in the Constitution and French Government would earnestly enthe statute. The scheme of State supervision was deavor to dissuade their Russian ally from not intended to apply to every institution engaged in some good or commendable work for the relief of Europe; and that the German Emperor humanity from some of the various ills with which proved by his visit to Windsor that he is it is adheted, but only to those maintained in whole determined to avoid a rupture with, the or in part by the State or some of its political divisions through which charity, as such, was dispense United Kingdom. It is true that the Berlin by public authority to those having a claim upon Government might have been driven into a the generosity or bounty of the State." hostile attitude had England persisted

leges, academies and other institutions

ties. Such a definition would include all

organizations of a religious or benevolent

character, and the desire to use the defini-

tion in that sense could not be imputed to

the framers of the Constitution. The gist

more than similar powers exercised by col- jurious to the service."

in infringing the neutral rights of "The charity with which the State is concerned is German subjects, but danger from something quite different. That consists in the distribution of relief or public aid, the fruit of taxation this source passed away when the levied alike upon the willing and the unwilling Bundesrath was released and satisfac-The right of visitation and regulation applies only tory assurances with reference to the o those institutions, public or private, through future were given by the British Foreign which the State fulfils this function. They alone are within the reason of the law, and, consequently, Office. It is also probable that those who within its scope and operation. assume that Kalser WILLIAM II. would

We are bound to say that we think the

atween France and Russia on the one hand | Court of Appeals has made an error of grave and England on the other are reckoning | import in limiting the powers of the State without their host. It is much more likely Board of Charities in this case to those that the German Emperor would forbid a only which are literally implied from the war by refusing to give any promise of neu- word "charitable." Such limitation of trality. He could scarcely afford to remain | the board's functions would entirely strip central while tremendous changes in the lit of the necessary power, and would, inbalance of nower were threatened by Franco- | deed, leave no board of State officers or Russian attacks upon India and Egypt. He i other State authority with power to exerwould require compensations which it cise wholesome supervision over many institutions which, while they might not be exclusively "charitable," were yet We do not agree with the National Review in regarding the Russian Emperor as in the places in which people were restrained position of arbiter of the peace of Europe. of their liberty, and as such were in obvious responsibility rest upon the great father of | That position is occupied, for the moment, | need of proper State control. The Conby William II. of Germany, and, without stitution and the laws which we have his senction, no concerted intervention | quoted have heretofore been taken by conbetween England and the Transvaal will temporaneous construction and by the unanimous acquiescence of all concerned to mean simply what they purport on The Court of Appeals and the State | their face, namely, that all those places in the State where people are kept or confined that are classified in com-The text, now at hand, of the majority mon speech under the title of "inand minority opinions of the Court of stitutions," are subject to the broad Appeals in deciding what is popularly known as the case of the State Board of supervision of the State Board of naldians are welcome to all the encourage- | Charities against the Society for the Pre- | Charities, except such institutions as are ment to be derived from the construction | vention of Crueity to Children confirms THE | devoted to lunatics and criminals. The intent of the organic laws and of legislative enactments has been absolutely understood to be to make the Board of Charities the inference plausible, at least, that it a sort of State Council, in whose care all goes very much further than the learned institutions, save those of the two excepted right of rebeilion and secession, who after- exaggeration to say that the decision has classes, were to be included. The intent was not merely to see that money raised by taxation was advantageously expended, but that the inmates of inetitutions should tions existing between the State authorireceive sanitary and humane treatment and that there should be, in a general way,

no mismanagement. It is a matter of history that the Constitutional Convention of 1894 deliberately set out to widen the hitherto rethe effort of the Society for the Prevention stricted powers of the State Board of Charities. The wording of the entire as the Gerry society, to escape the visita- | Constitutional section relating to the tion and inspection of the State Board of | board breathes this spirit, as is seen in the The Revival of Talk About European | Charities. The Special Term and the Appel- | peremptory direction to the board to "visit late Division of the Supreme Court in the and inspect," in the extension of the defini- which that State was admitted into First Department held unanimously that | tion of the "reformatories," and in the exof this board. The Court of Appeals, by a | Commission all institutions for idiots and majority vote of one, has reversed these epileptics. The statutes seem, if anything, more imperative and comprehensive than decisions. Both the majority opinion the Constitution, extending the power of written by Judge O'BRIEN and the dissentthe Board of Charities to all institutions. "private or otherwise," and making it seem to assume that the sole question obvious that the board was to visit and supervise for broad and general purposes was or was not a "charitable" instituall places of this sort within the State tion. If it was a charitable institution.

It is, therefore, both startling and puzit was under the control of the State ! zling to find the Court of Appeals construing the Constitution and laws on this subject so as to restrict the powers of the MARTIN, who had Judges VANN and HAIGHT | State Board of Charities solely to those institutions which are supported in whole or treatise, discussing with exceeding detail great part by the "expenditure of public money;" the legitimate corollary of which tion of the Gerry society, and concluding doctrine is, of course, that the board can only concern itself, once it has entered such institutions, with the comparative profit or loss with which public money is being laid out. This decision leaves in our State a large number of institutions, in which people young and old are restrained of personal liberty, which are subject to no State inspection or supervision, save that exercised by the Supreme Court in its inherent but only nominally used powers. By this means the Gerry society, is not only enabled, it it wishes, to hold children by a sort Mr. WILLIAM FIFE, the father of the deof letire de cachet until they arrive at the signer of the Shamrock, Mr. Fife saying age of sixteen, but is permitted to bar its | that Shamrock was beaten because she was doors to the entrance of the State officers on any and every pretext, and for any and | tight and her canvas too flat. "I believe."

every purpose. If such is the rule it had better undone without delay by the Legislature or by the Court of Appeals itself.

"Injurious to the Service."

A second series of appeals has been issued to collect funds to buy a house for Rear Admiral SCHLEY. Since the movement for this purpose is made in behalf of an officer of the United States Navy, it is sufficiently public in its nature to receive the public comment which justice demands.

Money is asked for the benefit of SCHLEY as a deserving man, of course in special connection with the Santiago fleet. In so far as the effort begins in a political desire to worry the Administration or in animosity to the Secretary of the Navy, or in spite against Admiral Sampson, we will not stop to criticise it; but, if any one thinks of aiding it under the impression that he may thereby be rendering due honor to a worthy officer, we commend to his or her beagrest improvement on Shamrock, and very litattention the general newspaper report of the conclusions reached by the Santiago provided the boat were well tried before she went commanders on the occasion of their visit

the affairs of the Navy : " There was general unanimity among the officers that, if the grade of Vice-Admiral was created, there should be but one, and that this should go to the Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic

to the President on January 2nd, to discuss

There was general unanimity of opinion that, where charges of 'reprehensible conduct' stood on the record against an officer, there should be no such reward for him until he should have asked for an inquiry, or until they were explained, as this would

"charitable" in the Constitution and stat- be injurious to the service." utes, Judge O'Brien, in the prevailing | The first paragraph in this report refers | worthy of consideration it will have to be to Sampson. It is needless to say that the accompanied by a guarantee that a boat second refers to SCHLEY.

Honors to Schley, while he refuses to ask for a Court of Inquiry that he may certain of beating Columbia at his next attempt than Columbia is of beating our

But nothing is so helpful of action as hope. We would do nothing to suppress foreign designers' confidence in themselves, This must be the view of our Navy, turned them into public or private chari- of any navy, American, English or Eurofor it leads to international yacht races, a pean, for the reason that by the official most excellent and enloyable sport. records Schley is unworthy as a command-

If Kansas City doesn't get the Democratic uniform the world over shrink from with National Convention, she will fall back with unpardening abhorrence, an act of fraud. just pride on the Hoo Hoos. Kansa : City is the of Judge O'BRIEN's decision is, however, To honor SCALEY under these circumsite of Club Number One of the Concatenated stances is to put a premium upon what a Order of Hoo Hoo and a man who bears the rich title of "Beer of the House of Ancients navy must condemn or confess itself deand Keeper of the Emblem of Revelations" is lecturing there. The title is exactly describtive of the Hon. JIM JONES of Arkansas, and should be conferred on him if he goes to proposed. It is not within the power of Kansas City any one, however, so to subscribe without

In view of the British War Office's acknowledged lack of accurate information concerning the Boer country and the apprehenslops with regard to the effect of the South African climate on the unseasoned horses employed by the English forces, the jaunty contempt for maps expressed by the St. James's Gazette, one of the most strenuous advocates of the war with the Transvaal, seems singularly out of place. In a recent number it says:

terday of Mr. LANDIS of Indiana, at the " New military maps will soon be wanted if mo conclusion of his speech in the House of seases are located so exactly in South Africa Representatives in opposition to the ad-Zones of horse sickness and colored spheres of it mission of BRIGHAM H. ROBERTS to the seat fluence of the tae tae fly will be given. Binderpest will require maps constantly brought up to date. Malarial fever will be shown in shaded relief accordin Congress to which he has been elected by ng to virulence. Amateur strategists, strange to say, have never urged enticing the enemy into ground applause for advocating that which is infected with horse sickness, or bottling him up in wrong, while those who oppose a violation country frequented by some malignant microbe, a phases of the newest scientific warrare. Command of the right are treated coldly by the ing officers will have to issue muzzling orders for cavalry horses. Unfortunately, in all this the attack There are parts of the country where one ing force is, once more, at a disadvantage."

No facts concerning the enemy's country can be neglected with safety in time of war. In the Franco-Prussian War the French found that the knowledge of the topography of France possessed by German officers was one of the most effective means of success. British cavalry commanders will have to take into consideration "zones of horse disease and spheres of influence of the tsetse fly." for, as the St. James's Gazetia correctly adds. "South Africa is altogether an unhealthy place just now."

At a meeting of the Rhode Island Democratic Central State Committee, "the question of disciplining members of the State Committee who have neglected to pay their annual assessments was taken up." Such neglect is almost incredible. Is it possible that any khode Island Democrat is slow to respond to the glorious summons to chip in for the redemption of this fair land from the myrmidons of Moloch? Col. BRYAN didn't come East too

Special elections to fill Assembly vacancies in New York are rare and when they occur requirements in the case of a polygamist are filled almost invariably by the choice of Democratic candidates, for the reason, perhaps, obstruct the admission to-morrow, or next that the interest of Republicans is difficult to year, or some time in the future, of some arouse at by-elections and Demogratic district Representative-elect, perhaps from New organizations are usually superior in ther-York, perhaps from Iowa, to whom there is oughness to those of the Republicans. The result of Tuesday's special election in the Thirno more valid objection than that the majorty-first district, however, at which the Repubity in Congress do not like him and therelican candidate, SLATER, was successful by a fore propose to keep him out. And reallarge majority was a complete reversal of the izing that the only course for men who rule at such elections, and the first instance in have sworn to support the Constitution is New York in late years when a Republican canto support it, they are doing so with all | didate was more successful at a special than at a general election.

The explanation of Tuesday's voting is this: The Republican party has come to be regarded publican majority in this matter with is the law-making party in New York, as the patience or toleration. The Republicans of Albany Legislatures have been uniformly Renthe House, for the most part, have simply publican since 1896. At the general election of succumbed to popular clamor. Knowing November, when the normal issues of the camthat they can rightfully expel a polygathigh were complicated by alliances made mist, although they cannot lawfully exclude by the Republican party locally, the Thirtyhim in the first instance, they seem defirst district was close, but on Tuesday, on the direct question of the pointles of its Legislative termined to pursue the wrong course and representative, the popular preference for a create a precedent which will surely prove hearty supporter of the party dominant in Albany, was clearly shown. The demonstra-We must add one observation on the ofttion is important in view of the fact that both repeated and wholly impertinent charge branches of the next Legislature are to be that Utah has violated the compact under filled this year in November.

THE SITUATION IN NATAL

The suspension of all news from Natal since the receipt of Gen. Buller's despatch to the London War Office, announcing his intention of making a night attack on the key of the Boer positions, is ominous of ill omen for the British, should the as-ault have been attempted. Until precise information is received the silence may be interpreted in two ways. The assault may have been attempted. had been, what penalty has Congress power | but have miscarried and resulted in a continuous engagement, the result of which was awaited by Gen. Buller before telegraphing. Or there has been no assault at all, and the notice of intention of making it may have been merely a ruse to divert the Boers' attention

from some more important object else where. From the Boer accounts it would appear that a number of the Free State and Transvaul pents of ROBERTS have altogether too commanders have, together with the Free State President, Mr. Steyn, been making a reconnoissance of the situation on their extreme right with the result that they decided that the primary object of Gen. Warren's move was not so much the turning of their right flank as to of the people to the true meaning of the seize one of the Drakensberg passes, for a Pretoria descatch states that a battle was raging along the Olivier's Hock road since Saturday between the Boers under Pretorius and 8,000 British, and that fighting was in full swing round Spion Kop; and that two additional commandos under Botha and Cronje had been sent expressed in the last number received of to reenforce him. Another Pretoria despatch speaks of the British having bridged the Tugels toward Zunkles, where they have established a vast commissariat. This definitely locates Warren's division, which would have about the strength estimated by the Boers, it having had, according to the last reports of its said Mr. Fife, "that the Columbia is as composition eight battalions of infantry with some field and howitzer batteries and naval guns, the cavairy brigade under Lord Dundonald acting as an independent command. The fighting reported has been going on on the main road that runs from Esteourt across the Little Tugela and the Sterk Sprui to the westward of Zunkles, and across the Tugela to the eastward of Bethany and west ward of SpionKop, and from there on to the point where roads diverge to the Olivier's Hock and Bezuidenhout Passes, and to Acton Homes from where one road goes to the Tintwa Pass and another on to Ladysmith by Dewdrop, The importance of the position of which Spion Kop is the key is now very clear, and the tenacity with which the Free Staters especially are defending it is explained, for should the British succeed in capturing it and should the British succeed in capturing it and
so push back the right flank of the Boar defence, the road to the Olivier's Hoek Pass
would be opened. Should the pass itself then
be seized, the whole Boar position on the Tugeln and immediately tound Ladysmith
would be compromised. The great depot of
provisions at Zunkles described in the Pretoria
despatches, may now be presumed to be the
temporary base depot of the division acting
toward the Olivier's Hoek Pass; and according to the Boar reports it is supplied by tical interest, inasmuch as it indicates in the British breast the presence of strong ing to the Boer reports it is supplied by a light field railway laid from Gen. Builer's for-mer headquarters at Frere through Springfield. This location of Gen. Warren's division makes the positions of the other portions of Gen. Buller's force comprehensible, tien, Clery being in the centre, and Gen. Lyttleton on the right; the movements of the last two depending on the success of Gen. Warren's operations against

the movements of the last two depending on the success of Gen. Warren's operations against Splon Kop.

The effort now making by the British in Natal is to recover the ground lost by the Free State Government taking the Initiative, and seizing the Van Reeneu's Pass on learning of the intention of the British to occupy it without waiting for a declaration of hostilities, should Gen. Buller succeed in gaining possession of the Olivier's Hoek Pass, and throwing a strong division with artillery and a strong cavalry force into the Free State, the relief of Ladysmith would be at once effected, and an entirely new turn be given to the course of the campaign. To attain this object would be worth some sacrince, for as a base for the advance on Pretoria, Natal with its shorter distance rom the coast to be traversed, is infinitely preferable to the route by any of the other lines, and the turning of the Drakensberg Passes would force Gen. Joubert to by avacuate all northern Natal and withdraw into

ARTILLERY IN ACTION. Long Range Guns and Lyddite Shells in

the Boer War. There has been much misunderstanding in regard to the gnns and the shells in the Boor war. It was natural that the British should be outranged at first, since theirs was the real field army of invasion, far from its home base, which could bring up at first only field guns tassuming their unprepared state at the outbreak of the war), while the Boers could bring up their long range guns (necessarily guns of

position and not true field guns), much earlier. Although the long-range guns of the Boers prevented the British guns from being used to the best advantage in certain cases, it should be remembered that the British guns that were lost were not lost through the Boer artillery fire at all, but through infantry fire solely. The British attempted to do exactly what our field artillery at Santiago was blamed for not doing at least by some of the infantry officers, who evidently did not understand the proper use of field artiflery). That is to say, the field artiflery in South Africa, in order to carry out its orders, was compelled to expose its men at the guns without having its own infantry sufficently in advance to protect them, and consequently had them shot down by the Boer infantry scattered about and under cover.

As it was, the British have been compelled to improvise long-range guns, and improvising always means a sacrifice of other qualities in order to obtain the particular one desired. Thus, their latest is an adaptation of the carriage of the 12-pounder rapid-fire gun to the 25pounder muzzle-loader, which gives them a gun of long range, to be sure, but its mobility is far less than that of the field gup, the weight being nearly doubled.

The effect of the lyddite shells has been greatly exaggerated. These shells have been supplied to the navy, and were used with the naval guns that had been landed from the ships and taken to the front. They have been arranged with a delay-action fuse, so that they will not explode instantly on impact, but a few instants after, the object being to have them explode after penetrating a certain thickness of armor, thus producing greater effect against armor. In their use on land the Boers have constantly reported that only one in four explodes at all, and generally they will not explode unless they strike a rock.

The British artillery, in the intelligence, educatton, training and esprit of its personnel, is a model corps that may well be proud of its achievements, and so long as the war in South Africa preserves its present characteristics, it is the artillery that will win or lose the British battles, consequently the question of providing proper material, light guns of long range and a proper shell, which was neglected at the beginning because there was no chief of artillery to see that it was provided, must be met at once. ARTILLERYMAN.

THE TWO PUNCTIONS OF DR. BRIGGS. In Episcopalian Priest Who Is Pledged to Teach Presbyterianism.

From the Church Defence. A reporter of Church Defence called at the Union Theological Seminary on the morning of Monday, Jan. 8, and inquired in our behalf if the Rev. Dr. Briggs had been required to make any solemn promise to teach Presbyterianism, although he is now an ordained priest of our church. Our reporter was very courteously received, and was handed a copy f the "Constitution and Laws of Union Theological Seminary," and his attention was called to page 10, Article II., sections 2 and 3:

Every member of the faculty, shall, on entering apon his office, and triennially thereafter, or when uired by the board, so long as he remains in office, make and subser be the following declaration n the presence of the board, viz :

In the presence of stal and of the Directors of this eminary, I selemnly affirm that I believe the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments to be the Word of God, the only infallible rule of faith and practice that I receive and adopt the Westminster Confession of Faith, in all the essential and necessary articles percof, as containing the system of doctrine taught in Holy Scripture; that I approve of the principles f the Presenterian Form of Government; and that I will not teach anything which shall appear to me be subversive of the said system of doctrine, or of the principles of said Form of Government so long as I continue to be a professor in this seminary. If any professor shall refuse, at the stated time. or whenever required, by the board, to repeat the above decisiation, he shall forthwith cease to be a professor in the institut on.

Here then is a man in our priesthood under solemn oath to teach for one communion the Westminster Confession of Faith with its clearly expressed doctrines, and under a like solemn oath to teach for another communion the Prayer Book with its clearly expressed doctrines-under sacred vows to teach for the first the purest Protestantism, under like sacred yows to teach for the second the purest faith of the Catholic Church against which all true Protestantism is a protest.

Too Much Attention Given to the War. To the Epiron of The Sun-Sir: The papers, THE SUN among them, publish news items which tend to show there is a war in Africa, but to me it do sn't seem to be true, and there are many circum stances that would justify my belief. We are told in big headers that 80,000 men on each side fough furiously, with exal ed bravery, all day. The casualties on the side of the aggressor are two men hurt, and one of them "real bad." Another item assures us that the fate of the British Empire depends upon Mr. Bungler getting into Sir Jones (some village, and also on Mr. Wait getting out. Stocks, bonds, grain and cotton (I have a few bales) all depend in price on the progress made by Mr. Bungler and his companions. Meantime they wade, or row, across the Tuggler hiver. Prices go up. No! They are only half across. Prices go down again. All this is simply folly, and is due principally to the pronnence given by the newspapers to the farcical "con-

It may seem to the Londoners like fighting, but to an American acquainted with the history of his country these paltry encounters are a silly burles ine of the bulletins of war. Presumably authentic acounts tell us of an army corps driving a determined or from an intrenche | position and the cost, a few ere wounded! Such news is worth only the contempt of the idle, and not a moment's consideration of a business man, who has something to do in the world.

If our bonds, stocks and cotton have to enhance or decrease in value according to the fluctuations of this opera bouffe conflict, we had better get rid of everything and invest our money in chestnuts. They, at least, will crack in the fire. If the British Empire will split asunder because of the botch job n South Africa, let her split. She has held togethe will drop to their deserged position of contemptible insignificance if your paper and one or two others will give them the oblivion they merit. Then we can all get to work and do business.

When the alleged combatants have fought a battle, American style, where 30 per cent, or those engaged are killed or wounded, it will be time enough to talk about a war in South Africa.

New York, Jan. 23.

C. E. Biedseyr.

Monstrosities in the Streets. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I saw on Twenty-third street to-day, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, an unfortunate-looking specimen of his manity soliciting alms from the passers by man was about 30 years of age, with a "terrified" look upon his face, and each time he took a step his body swayed far over to one side, owing, I presume body swayed far over to one side, owing. I presume, to congenital or infantile paralysis, and probably intensined by a desse on his part to reach the sympathies of the people, and in that way their pook to books. The whole sight was most represent and distressing and such unfortunate creatures should not be allowed upon our streets. If needs be, they should be cared for by the proper suborties.

There is one class of persons such a sight is particularly distressing to. I refer to wonen I need not here discuss the question whether it is possible for a mother to "marg" or child in utero as the result of her "impressions." Some believe such a thing often happens, others maintain it is impossible. The fact remains, however, that the majority of women believe in the treety, and there are scores who are worked half to death during the entite period of ses atton, learing lest their child will be "marked" in some way by reason of their having "marked" in some way by reason of their having "marked" in some way by reason of their having My humble judgment is, we should protect these

Chamberlain Thanks an Ohio Poet. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire Mr. Tom More, who is well known throughout Ohio as a writer, orator and poet, has received a note of thanks from England's War Secretary, the Rt. Hon. Joseph Cham-benain, for a recent battle poem written by Mr. More some weeks ago. Grozeg Pranguss, Jacuson, Onto, Jan. 32.

THE BRITISH MILITARY SYSTEM. Its Fatal Deficiencies Pointed Out by Mis Charles W. Dilke.

From the London Daily Mail. I addressed your renders in 1808 to popularize discussion upon the Army, to point out why the Army is needed, and especially to demonstrate the impossibility of bringing wars to an end, by the securing of an honorable peace, without the existence of an expeditionary force. It was then shown how little we posseased "an Army fit at a sudden call for any of

the duties" which had been set forth. The regular army was shown to have smaller proportional supply of field artiflery than any other army in the world; and the British elector was adjured to give up his prefe erence for enormous expenditure upon see dentary defence and to recognize the fact that offensive operations might easily be essential to our national existence in many circumstances that could be foreseen. Since the articles were written and endorsed by you we have escaped the danger of a war with France over the Fashoda question, and escaped it through the known efficiency of the British fleet. The sudden and enormous delensive preparations of France in Tunis at the time of Fashoda, which are now fully described to us in Mr. Lockroy's book, show what the French military and naval advisers informed their Government that we were likely to do.

What is now passing in South Africa. I fear, may teach us that, however perfect may be the gallantry of our officers, and however steadfast the courage and discipline of our men, we were not fitted by our military organization to undertake the task of drawing out the French

not fitted by our military organization to undertake the task of drawing out the French fleet to be sunk, or of bringing the war to an end by means of a counterstroke on land at some spot as much "across the seas" to Franca as to ourselves.

None of those who have taken the best means of convincing themselves of the nature of the new French gun can feel that our artislery would be able to cope with the weapons with which France is armed. In the discussions of the last ordinary session of Parliament, Mr. George Wyndham, defending the War Office—as he did with conspicuous ability and with delightful doquence—fully admitted that the existing condition of our artillery could only be defended for the momentas temporary and transitional. Mr. Powell Williams did not attempt to deny that it would be necessary to rearm our artillery, but he said that we were not yet certain of the best type of gun, and that experiments were being actively pushed, for the result of which it was necessary to wait. He seemed to think our own gun as good perhaps as that of Germany. This I am not concerned to deny. It is certainly not, however, the best gun in the world; and the numbers of our guns are on a footing which, considering the overwhelming cost of our Army, must be pronounced rideulous. The House of Commons has never been told the truth; it has always been willing to accept every proposal put before it by the Government; and so far from parsimony being displayed, the House of Commons has been rated by successive Chancellors of the Exchequer as being too willing to encourage military expenditure. Our own expenditure upon land forces and fixed defences in the limitary expenditure of France upon her army and navy together.

Upon these for the last ten years France has now reached a rum far larger than the expenditure to the total site of the reached a rum far larger than the expenditure of France upon her army and

pire has now reached a rum far larger than the expenditure of France upon her army and navy together.

Upon these for the last ten years France has spent pretty steadily 1,000 millions of frances a year—forty millions sterling. We should, but for South Africa, have been spending in the present year in the Empire on land forces and fixed defences forty-three millions sterling; and I agree with some of your corresponders who have repeated an observation in your columns which we referred for many years past have often made—that any man of business who bad this matter of the land forces of the Empire entrusted to him could do better for the money. A certain sum has to be deducted on account of fortifications undertaken for the Navy and garrison of purely naval stations. But this is only a small sum as compared with the enormous figure which has been named. On the other hand, in spite of the gigantic character of the expenditure upon land forces and fixed defences, the army in India alone has been sufficiently supplied with transport.

with transport.

The army at home has constantly been travel on account of the expense, in such

The army at home has constantly been starved, on account of the expense, in such matters as the mancuvres in which generals should be trained the number of trained horses, the artillery, the cavairy, ammunition columns and the Army Service Corps.

Our military system was shown in your columns to be such that, although the War Office boasted of the existence of Army corps, every real step toward the solid creation of such corps would have to be taken partly at the War Office after war had begun, and partly in the field itself. Everything in these corps was "scratch;" and if the results have not been conspicuously successful as against Boers, they would have been even more disastrous against a European enemy a year earlier. European armies have staffs mainly composed of those who have been responsible for the same troops in time of peace. There are some distinguished military extinct of the War Office. ime troops in time of peace. There are some stinguished military critics of the War Office

same troops in time of peace. There are some distinguished military critics of the War Office in the Ladysmith force, and it is probable that from them, rather than from any elvillan correspondent, came the bitter paragraph which appeared in the Ladysmith Lure early in the siege, to the effect that the telegraph from London had brought the information that the Second Army Corps had been discovered in a bigeonhole in the War Office.

Failing the joint consideration of the whole problem of defence by a single Minister or by an effective committee of Ministers, which the present Defence Committee of the Cabinet evidently is not, the next best thing, of course, is that a Minister so strong should be placed at the War Office that military reform, distasteful to very many persons of great power, should be carried through at all cost. Lord Lansdowne is most intelligent, but has not the position in the Unionist alliance to enable him to conquer either the resistance or the apathy of colleagues. I still doubt if it can be done, in the first instance, except by a Prime Minister. At all events, it has not been done, and we are reaping the sad harvest of results.

Wheels in War. From Pearson's Monthly.

Cyclists are already bearing a large share in the perations in South Africa, being employed alike by the British and Boer army for conveying dis-

Hez Swem on the Bride's Present. From the Washington Star.

Second Church Auditorium. Fourth street and Virginia avenue southeast-Pastor E. Hez Swein or plains "A Present Made the Bride Cry."

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Venetian vandals are planning to build an asphals sidewalk along the Grand Canal in order to attract hier clists to the city.

Reports of Munkaesy's failing health are denied by his wife who says he is improving, that he always recognizes her, but that he cannot be roused out of

Among the sights of the Paris exhibition will be the "Horrors of War" building which M. de Bloch is fitting up with pictures, models and other means of exciting feeling against warfare.

Frau Louise Froebel, widow of Friedrich Froebel, the origina or of the kindergarten system, died recentiy near Hamburg at the age of 85 years. She had survived her husband forty-eight years.

Gen. d'Exta Doumerce, the senior officer of the French Army, has been forty-seven years a General and sixty-six an officer. He is 94 years of age and has served under three kings, an emperor and two republics.

Heligoland ceased to be the German Gretna Green on Jan. 1, the date on which the marriage laws of the German Empire went into force in the island, Previously only the formalities required by the English law had been necessary.

Pepito Rodriguez Arriole is a three-year-old Spanish pianist who is astonishing Madrid audiences. He is said to play correctly and with feeling and to be already composing. He beats Mozart's record as an infant prodigy by three years. His father was a

Spanish officer who was killed last year in Cuba. Wireless telegraphy is to be employed at once on the Dover-Calais and the Folkestone-Boulogne boats from a central station at Dover, where a pole will be erected. The masts of the boats will suffice for the other end of the circuit. The system will then be ex-

tended probably to the Dover-Ostend boats, too. A Thracian triumphal car has been dug up on the slope of Mount Rhodopus, near Philippopolis in Bulgaria. All the metallic fittings of the chariot, including bronze decorative figures, and the harness for one horse, were found together with human re-

mains. The car belongs to the fourth century after Easter Wilhelm presented to the Ziethen Hussars, as a New Year's gift, a copy of the Dutch naval flag taken by the regiment in 1787. It then accomplished the unusual feat for a cavalry regiment of capturing

a man-of-war. A ten-gun Dutch brig rap ashore in trying to break down the dikes and the Hussars managed to board her. There is a row in the Society of French Artists.

The jury appointed for the Salon of this year, the exhibition year, voted that each member of the jury and of any previous jury, should have the privilege of exhibiting eight pictures. This will make 1,200 pictures and will leave room for about four hundred pictures by all other artists. At a recent meeting of the society blows were averted only by some turning off the gas.